

Leek  
District



Urban  
Council.

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*JOINT REPORT*

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health


AND

Sanitary Inspector

ON THE

*Sanitary Condition of Leek,*

For the Year 1911.



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MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE LEEK URRAN  
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

In placing before you my report for the year 1911 I have endeavoured to follow the suggestions recently drawn up by the Local Government Board, and have placed the various matters under the headings and in the order requested by the Board.

VITAL STATISTICS.

*Births.*

The number of Births registered during the year was 365, which is 35 below the average for the preceding ten years, yielding a rate of 21·3 per 1,000. There were 18 still births during the year.

*Deaths.*

The total number of Deaths registered was 269 which is 13·9 less than the ten years' average, and yields an uncorrected death rate of 16·0 per 1,000, as against 17·5, the average of the ten preceding years; this mortality rate, when the necessary corrections have been made, becomes 15·6 per 1,000 of the population.

*Mean Age at Death.*

Notwithstanding the 44 deaths under 1 year the mean age at death of each deceased individual is still increasing being Males 42·4 years, Females 43·9 years, Persons 43·1 years.

## AGES AT DEATH.

Under 1 year	...	...	44
Between 1 and 2 years	...	...	11
„ 2 „ 5	„	...	8
„ 5 „ 15	„	...	6
„ 15 „ 25	„	...	12
„ 25 „ 45	„	...	34
„ 45 „ 65	„	...	64
Over 65 years	...	...	83

There is no uncertified death to record in the district during the year.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

*Zymotic Class.*

The Zymotic Class of diseases is responsible for 15 deaths, the average for the previous ten years being 22·0; of these 4 were attributed to whooping cough, 1 to influenza, 6 to diarrhœa, 1 to typhoid fever, and 3 to rheumatism.

In all cases of infectious disease the premises have been promptly inspected, and careful investigation made to discover the source of infection, any sanitary defects discovered being remedied forthwith.

The local milk supply was free from suspicion in every instance.

*Scarlet Fever.*

Though the epidemic has never been as pronounced as that of last year, we have had a fairly steady flow of cases, represented by a total of 98 during the year. Fortunately the majority of these have been mild attacks, no fatal result being attributed to this disease.

Our efforts to stamp out the epidemic would, I think, have been more successful but for the fact that new sources of infection were introduced from the villages lying outside the district, in some of which, though the disease was prevalent, any attempt at isolation was apparently disregarded; and these villages send their dairy produce into our market!

In nearly every case prompt removal to Hospital was effected; all premises were thoroughly disinfected, and contacts were kept under observation.

*Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).*

During the year 15 cases have been notified, these have all been mild in character, no death having been attributed to this disease.

We keep a stock of Antitoxin for free distribution at the Sanitary Office, available for the use of Doctors for the cure and prevention of diphtheria among the poor.

*Bacteriological Diagnosis.*

We continue to use and appreciate the facilities given by the County Council for the bacteriological examination in cases of suspected diphtheria and phthisis.

*Phthisis.*

Phthisis has been responsible for 26 deaths, the average for the preceding ten years being 24.2.

Phthisis is now generally considered to be a dirt or filth disease, and I feel sure that if habits of cleanliness were more frequently practiced, together with the admission of plenty of fresh air, especially through the open bedroom windows during hours of sleep, the number of cases of this terrible disease would rapidly diminish.

The "open air" treatment is simply "ventilation" treatment, and it is far easier to prevent than to cure, therefore I urge free ventilation of all rooms, and especially of bedrooms in which such a large proportion of our time is spent.

The voluntary notification of Phthisis has been continued to the end of the year; this method is however only half hearted and generally unsatisfactory, and I am very pleased it is now happily superseded by compulsory power.

Warnings and instructions with regard to spitting and the prevention of infection, have been issued to patients and have also been posted in the workrooms of the mills and in public places. I have reason to believe these notices have lead to the exercise of more care on the part of the workers.

Disinfection of premises is carried out in every case after death occurs.

*Local Diseases.*

In the class of local diseases the mortality from diseases of the brain and nervous system was 49, the average for ten years being 37·1; that from heart affections 42, the ten years' average being 37·5; that from diseases of the digestive organs 41, the average for ten years being 24·6; that from diseases of the respiratory organs 24, the ten years average being 43·8; and that from malignant disease 14, the ten years average being 11·4.

As these diseases are chiefly the result of mistaken and injurious habits of life, influenced very considerably by economic conditions, we do not find that improved sanitation has much influence over them, although in other classes this agency has been most effectual.

## VACCINATION.

Through the Courtesy of the Vaccination Officer, I am able to give figures relating to the last 15 years' experience in this District.

	Births.	Vacci- nated.	Exem- tions.	Insus- ceptible.	Re- moved.	Dead.	Post- poned.
Average for 10 years 1897 to 1906	413·7	227·8	62·3	·4	9	41	13·8
1907	384	162	117	0	5	36	24
1908	364	83	213	1	5	20	33
1909	405	63	255	1	2	43	41
1910	358	53	229	0	3	23	50
1911	365	40	247	0	9	28	41

The figures in these columns apply only to those children registered during the year, a proportion of which still remains under the vaccination age.

We cannot ignore the fact that there is a considerable opposition to vaccination, in spite of improved methods, vaccination performed at the home, and the use of glycerinated lymph.

The number of cases vaccinated is only 10·9 per cent. and the number of exemptions is 67·6 per cent. of the total number of births registered, which figures do not speak well for the safety of the community.

As far as I am able to judge, vaccination is efficiently performed. It is, however a matter of regret that the Act does not compel the private practitioner to vaccinate in four places as the public vaccinator is obliged to do. It would also, in my opinion, improve the efficiency of vaccination if the Government supplied lymph to all practitioners, inspected the work done and paid the fees.

## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT UNDER ARTICLE XX.

During the year ending December, 1911, the following cases of Nuisance and other matters complained of were dealt with, comprising :—

	CASES
Defective or want of private drainage ... ..	42
Drains tested with smoke ... ..	3
Choked Sewers ... ..	1
Slop-stone drains admitting sewer gas into a house disconnected ... ..	2
Defective water-closets ... ..	17



	CASES
Offensive privies converted into water-closets ...	7
Offensive ashpits abolished .. ...	0
Accumulation of offensive matter .. ...	8
Offensive privy cesspools filled up ... ..	7
Overflow from cistern directly connected to drain	1
Fowls kept in back yard ... ..	2
Emitting black smoke from furnace chimney ...	3
Escapes of coal gas ... ..	2
Want of drain ventilation ... ..	2
Houses in a filthy condition ... ..	2
Nuisances arising from overcrowding ... ..	13
Defective water spouting .. ...	8
Defective roofs ... ..	6
Slaughter-house nuisance ... ..	4
Want of proper receptacle for stable manure ...	1
Offensive swill tubs... ..	6
Offensive boiling pig meat .. ...	4
Using premises as stores for dead cattle ... ..	1
Using premises as marine stores ... ..	1
Want of proper ventilation .. ...	8
Want of w.c. accommodation in factories ...	6
Want of proper paving in private yards attached dwelling-houses .. ...	6
Want of proper privy or water-closet accommodation	10
Want of proper movable receptacles for ashes ..	114
Number of houses disinfected .. ...	140
Number of schools disinfected ... ..	12
Number of infected articles, bedding, etc., disinfected	3181

A considerable number of nuisances were promptly abated on their being intimated to the persons responsible.

There are several unexpired notices of nuisance remaining on the books not yet complied with.

## REMOVAL OF ASHES AND NIGHTSOIL.

The Scavenging Department removed 4491 loads of house ashes and garbage compared with 4675 during the preceding year, and 61 loads of nightsoil, compared with 57 the preceding year.

The Council have instructed me to see that in future only proper movable covered galvanized iron receptacles are provided, but in the absence of the necessary bye-law, I find a difficulty in carrying the same into effect.

## COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are 4 houses registered under the Common Lodging-houses Acts, for the reception of 111 casual lodgers. The regulations approved by the Local Government Board for their management are being satisfactorily observed. The Superintendent of Police continues to act as Assistant Sanitary Inspector in respect of Common Lodging-houses at a salary of £10 per annum.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 7 premises situate at various points in the town licensed for occupation as Slaughter-houses.

## BAKEHOUSES.

There are 23 Bakehouses within the district, all of which were inspected half-yearly, and at other times as occasion required. There have been 3 complaints, viz. : drain head in bakehouse wanted removing, and want of linewashing in two cases.

### PETROLEUM STORES.

There are 6 Licenses in force for the keeping and sale of Petroleum that flash under 73 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer (the maximum quantity stored never to exceed 60 gallons); 1 license for the storage of 1000 gallons of petroleum (wholesale one), and one for the keeping and sale of Calcium Carbide. There are also 2 private storehouses for the keeping of Petroleum under the Home Secretary's order.

### GAS SUPPLY.

The purity of the Gas supplied to the town was tested from time to time in the manner required by the 34th and 35th Vic., chap. 41. No impurity arising from the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen was shown by the test made at the Town Hall during the year.

### INTERMENTS WITHIN THE TOWN.

During the year ending December, 1911, 5 interments took place in the Burial Ground attached to St. Edward's Church, and 3 in the ground attached to Mount Pleasant Wesleyan Chapel. The provisions of the Orders in Council relating thereto were duly observed.

### CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 AND 1884.

During the year ended December, 1911, 8 Canal Boats were inspected within the Urban Sanitary District of Leek.

### UN SOUND FOOD.

Four boxes of fish, 15 rabbits, and 18 eggs were destroyed as unfit for food.

## DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS AND MILK-SHOPS ORDER, 1885.

There are 48 persons registered under the above Order. 20 are Milk-Shops, and the remainder Dairies and Cow-shed. There are 171 milch cows kept. All the said premises were inspected once during the year.

FRANK GREEN,

Sanitary Inspector.

## MILK SUPPLY.

The milk produced or sold in the town is generally of a good wholesome quality.

## FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply of the town is generally good. The point on which any special comment is necessary is "*the lack of power for Inspector to require English meat slaughtered in any premises outside his district to be submitted for inspection before exposing the same for sale.*" To best carry out the needs of a town situate as Leek is in the centre of a large agricultural district, "*it is absolutely essential that the inspector if he has reason to believe to the satisfaction of myself that any beast has been slaughtered on account of sickness, etc., and is intended for food within the town, should have power to go to examine such animal at the place of slaughter, even though it be outside his district, if the same is to be prevented from being sold for human consumption within our district.*"

### WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is sufficient, wholesome, and free from risk of serious pollution.

There is no necessity for storage in cisterns on the premises as the supply is on the "constant" system, except in the case of eleven new houses recently erected in Ashbourne Road, where pressure of water is not always sufficient.

### RIVER'S POLLUTION.

I am not aware of any river pollution taking place within the district.

### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The portion of the district requiring drainage improvement to which I have referred in previous reports, viz. : (1) The west out-fall at Black Acres is still receiving the attention of a special sub-committee which is formulating a scheme to deal with the same. The difficulties involved make progress extremely slow, therefore the Council have done certain work which has decidedly mitigated the nuisance.

(2) The portion of the district known as Novi Lane and Abbott's Lane, upon which a number of houses now abut, has been dealt with as follows :—Abbott's Lane has been sewered by means of a deep sewer laid by a private owner, and arrangements are practically complete for draining the whole of the existing premises (at present without proper drainage) situate at corner of Abbott's Lane and Novi Lane, into the same.

The drain in Cheddleton Road, which discharged its contents on to a field adjoining, has been extended and connected to the main sewer in Junction Road.

#### SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The new installation is working well and continues to give good results. The character of our crude sewage is of an unusual strength.

#### EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

The system in vogue for the disposal of excrement is mainly the water-carriage system, the remaining privies being gradually replaced by wash-down closets, either hand-flushed or furnished with flushing apparatus. There are about 90 privies now in existence in the district.

#### REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

The removal of house refuse is accomplished by the public scavengers employed by the Council, who make weekly rounds to collect the contents of about 3,100 movable receptacles; otherwise where ashpits exist these are emptied on notice being given to the Authority. The offensive uncovered ashpits are being abolished as quickly as possible. Suitable covers of tarpaulin are provided for the ashes cart.

The disposal of refuse consists in its being emptied on the "tip" at the sewage farm. I have long advocated a Destructor as the most sanitary method of refuse disposal, but I am bound to admit that the "tipping" as at present

carried out at the sewage farm is robbed of many of its objectionable features, inasmuch as the refuse is levelled and covered over with a good layer of earth, thus obviating the nuisance associated with the ordinary tip.

Constant supervision is necessary to prevent the exposure of a large tipping surface, it should be covered with soil almost as it is tipped, otherwise the decomposing matter may give rise to evil smells for which the sewage works are likely to receive the blame.

In addition to this, and of far greater sanitary importance, is the natural attractiveness a "tip" offers to rats and flies, as the "plague" bearing possibilities of rats are now fully recognised, and the "enteric" and other disease carrying power of flies is admitted, it is easy to realise what an immensely dangerous breeding ground a "tip" may become; I therefore urge that strict and constant attention be paid to the constant covering with earth, and the exposure of a minimum of "tipping" surface, if this method of dealing with refuse is continued; to my mind the cleaner, healthier and altogether better plan would be to deal with it in a Destructor.

#### STATEMENT REGARDING HOUSING ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED BY ARTICLE V. OF THE HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS 1910.

Having regard to my remarks in last year's report that "The housing accommodation is fairly good, but there is need of a number of good roomy workmen's cottages capable of being let at from four to five shillings rent per week, this need is brought about by the unhousing of the poorer classes from time to time during the past few years by taking down a number of small delapidated

and otherwise objectionable houses which were usually let at from 1/3 to 2/6 per week," the Council have made an order that a joint report upon the housing conditions within the town be prepared by the Sanitary Inspector and myself. In order that this report may be as accurate as possible a complete house to house visitation is being carried out at the present time.

NUMBER OF DWELLING-HOUSES							
Inspected under and for the purpose of		on Inspection considered unfit for human habitation.	represented to Authority with view to Closing Order being made.	for which Closing Orders were made.	in which defects were remedied without Closing Order.	put in order after Closing Order had been made.	No. of defects dealt with under Public Health Acts.
Section 17	Public Health Acts.						
48	326	19	19	15	3	0	287

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

As will be seen from Nurse Hall's report she has now entered upon whole time service, which is a great advantage to the town. The work is excellently done, and abundantly appreciated by all concerned in the saving and betterment of child life.

Though our infant mortality for the year does not show any diminution (but slightly the reverse) as compared with 1910, it comes out far better than I expected, taking into consideration the wide spread and severe epidemic of diarrhoea, from which nearly every infant in the town suffered. Among the fatalities due to this disease it is worthy of note that only one occurred among purely breast-fed babies.



*To the Medical Officer of Health for the Lack Urban District.*

During the last year, from January 1st to December 31st, 1911, 359 houses where births have occurred have been visited. Of these births ten were twins, making a total of 364 infants. Thirteen of these were still-born, and of the remaining 351 living babies 141 were entirely breast-fed, 50 breast and bottle, or breast and hand fed, and 155 entirely bottle fed. Five died before any regular method of feeding was adopted.

In each house cards giving hints on "Infant Feeding" have been supplied, and in many cases these have been much appreciated by the mothers, and the advice thereon carefully carried out.

I have made 2,235 return visits, making a total of 2,594, in order to note the progress of the babies, and where necessary, to give further advice and practical help.

The mothers of 108 of these babies returned to their work at the mills at the end of the first or second month, giving their babies out to nurses, many of whom are elderly women with old-fashioned prejudices, and are difficult to influence.

The hygienic tubeless bottle largely predominates, very few of the mothers now use the long tubed one. Of the 155 entirely bottle-fed babies 136 have used the hygienic bottle.

There have been four cases of ophthalmia among the babies born this year. These were visited three and four times daily, and in each case a perfectly satisfactory recovery resulted. There have been several suspicious

cases which were visited once or twice daily, but these, responding to treatment quickly cleared up.

The Infant Weighing Machine is a great help, and the afternoon set apart each week for the purpose of weighing the babies is usually well attended.

There have been 22 illegitimate births during the year, three were still-born, one lived half-an-hour, and two died at three weeks old of diarrhœa.

As far as I was able to ascertain, not one of the bottle-fed babies escaped the severe epidemic of diarrhœa, and many of the deaths are attributed directly to the epidemic.

There have been 28 deaths occurring during the period of my inspection; which, until September 1st was till each child is four months old. On that date I became a full time officer, since when, and for the future a twelve months' supervision has been instituted.

The deaths are as follows :—

*Prematurity.*

- 4 at the age of a few hours.
- 2 „ „ two days.

*Feeble from Birth.*

- 1 at the age of half-an-hour.
- 1 „ „ twenty-four hours (twin).
- 1 „ „ three days (twin).
- 1 „ „ nine days (phthisical mother)—hand fed.
- 2 „ „ three weeks (twins)—one breast and one bottle fed.
- 3 „ „ two months (two of them twins)—breast and bottle fed.

*Diarrhoea.*

1	at the age of	eighteen days	—bottle fed.
2	„	„	three weeks —bottle fed.
1	„	„	twenty-six days —breast and hand fed.
1	„	„	one month—bottle fed.
1	„	„	six weeks—bottle fed.
1	„	„	seven weeks—bottle fed.
1	„	„	three months —breast fed.
1	„	„	four months—bottle fed.

*Malformation.*

1	at the age of	two days	<i>spina bifida</i> and convulsions.
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*Syphilis.*

1	at the age of	six months	—breast fed.
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*Septicaemia.*

1	at the age of	one month	—bottle fed.
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*Intussusception.*

1	at the age of	four months	—bottle fed
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L. HALL,

HEALTH VISITOR.

The following tables are compiled in the form required by the Local Government Board and the Staffordshire County Council.

J. MOUNTFORT JOHNSON, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

“TABLE I.”—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1911 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Mean Age at Death: Males, 42·4 years; Females, 43·9; Persons, 43·1.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District.	
		Un-corrected Number.	Net.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-Residents registered in the District.	of Residents registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.	At all Ages.
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1906	16314	376	..	23·0	263	16·1	14	2	40	130·3
1907	16429	392	..	23·8	272	16·4	19	1	56	142·8
1908	16534	367	..	22·1	277	16·7	9	1	52	141·6
1909	16610	412	..	24·8	324	19·5	17	2	60	145·6
1910	16682	358	..	21·4	274	16·4	9	3	42	120·1
1911	16710	365	364	21·7	269	16·0	13	6	44	120·5

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... ..

1460.

Total population at all ages ...  
Number of Inhabited Houses ...  
Average number of Persons per House... ..

16605  
3796  
4·39

At Census of 1911.

**"TABLE II."**  
**CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING**  
**THE YEAR 1911.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							Cases Removed to Leek Isola- tion Hospital.
	At All Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and up- wards.	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria including Membranous Croup	15	...	6	6	1	2	...	8
Erysipelas	6	1	...	...	2	3	...	...
Scarlet Fever	98	6	35	44	13	...	...	86
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis {	(a) Under Tuber- culosis Regu- lations, 1908.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
	(i) Ditto 1911	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
	(c) Others	6	...	...	1	2	3	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	131	8	41	51	19	9	3	95

Percentage of Total Removals to Hospital ... .. 72.5  
 „ Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Typhoid Fever. ... 83.3

#### LEEK URBAN DISTRICT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Situate Ashbourne Road, in Leek Urban Area. 18 beds, 3 diseases can be treated concurrently.

Number of Patients in Hospital, January 1st, 1911 ... .. 38  
 do. do. admitted during the year ... .. 96  
 do. do. discharged do. ... .. 125  
 do. do. in Hospital, December 31st, 1911 ... .. 9

The average duration in hospital of each patient discharged or died was 48.1 days.

No Phthisis Sanatorium and Hospital Accommodation is provided, nor any Dispensary.

“TABLE III.”

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1911.

[illegible]

"TABLE IV."  
INFANTILE MORTALITY.

1911. Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	4-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	
ALL CAUSES—Certified	12	...	2	3	17	9	9	6	3	44
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Enteritis	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	7
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4
Premature Birth	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	3	...	1	1	5	3	1	...	...	9
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Convulsions	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	5
Gastritis	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Peritonitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Intussusception	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Stomach Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	12	...	2	3	17	9	9	6	3	44

Nett Births in the year
Nett Deaths in the year of

( Legitimate 342.  
Illegitimate 23

Percentage of  
Illegitimate Births, 6·3.

( Legitimate infants 40.  
Illegitimate infants 4.





ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health,  
FOR THE YEAR 1911,  
FOR THE  
URBAN DISTRICT OF LEEK,  
ON THE  
Administration of the Factory and  
Workshop Act, 1901, in connection  
with Factories, Workshops, Laund-  
ries, Workplaces and Homework.



## 1.—INSPECTION.

### INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTOR OR INSPECTOR OF NUISANCE.

Premises.  1	Number of		
	Inspections.  2	Written Notices.  3	Prosecutions  4
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries) ...	17	5	...
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshops Laundries)	36	3	...
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers' Premises mentioned in Part 3 of this report)	27	...	...
	80	8	...

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.  1	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions.  5
	Found.  2	Remedied.  3	Referred to H.M. Inspector.  4	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	2	2	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	..
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	..
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ... ..	1	1	..	...
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :—</i>				
Insufficient ... ..	2	2	...	...
Unsuitable or Defective ... ..	...	...	...	...
Not Separate for Sexes ... ..	3	3	...	...
Total ... ..	8	8	...	...

## 3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.												
NATURE OF WORK. *	Lists received from Employers.				Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.		Prosecutions.		Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.			
	Sending twice in the Year.		Sending once in the Year.		Outworkers.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.				
	Lists.	Outworkers. †	Lists.	Outworkers. †	Con-tractors	Work-men.						
							(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)
(1)	(2)	Con-tractors	Work-men.	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Wearing Apparel—												
(1) Making, &c	4	149	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Cleaning & washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

3.—HOME WORK, *continued*.

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLDSOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110.)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
...	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

## 4. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
I	2
Dressmakers, Tailors, Milliners, and Hosiery Establishments.	70
Bakehouses	23
Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Carriage Builders, Wheelwrights, and Woodcarvers	25
Boot, Shoe, and Clog Repairers	16
Blacksmiths, Cycle Repairers, Tinsmiths and Plumbers	20
Saddlers, Coopers, Painters, Sculptors, Timber Yards	7
Basket Makers, Rope Walks, Whiplash Making	4
Cardboard Box Making, Silk Balling, Silk Warehouses	20
Trimming Warehouse	1
Total Number of Workshops in Leek	190

One Underground Bakehouse in use at end of year

# 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector, as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	5
Other	3
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	...
In use at the end of the year	1

Notified by H.M. Inspector ... ..  
 Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector

J. MOUNTFORT JOHNSON, M.D.,  
 MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



